Harold,
I hope your ~~help~~ health continues to improve.
Thanks, too, for the helpful, thought-provoking letters... Best wishes to you... Ian

IN THE MATTER of the assassination of President John F. Kennedy

- and -

and threats made by a functionary of the National States Rights Party contained in a file held by the Miami Police Department which is still "active".

I, Ian Colin Archibald MacFarlane, of 59 Talbot Crescent, Kooyong, in the State of Victoria, Australia, make oath and say as follows:

1 I have spent several years researching the circumstances of the assassination of President Kennedy. I am the author of a number of newspaper articles, a booklet and a book, which examine the matter.

2 In November, 1975, I made a tour of the United States, during which I spent one day in Miami, Florida.

3 During the evening of November 11, I spoke by telephone with Mr Charles Sapp, the retired commander of the Miami Police Intelligence Unit. I sought information about threats that had been made by a functionary of the National States Rights Party - one J.A. Milteer - on the life of President Kennedy. I understood that these threats were the reason that a planned motorcade by President Kennedy in Miami was eliminated at the insistance of Miami Police on 18 November, 1963.

Mr Sapp advised me to contact a Lt. Gracie (phonetic), who was familiar with the file that I sought, namely: "The Case of the Bombing of the Miami Herald".

However, when I called the Miami Police Dept. I was informed that Lt. Gracie was on three weeks vacation.

4 On the morning of November 12, I spoke with the present commander of the Strategic Information Unit, Major Breslow. I informed him of my interest in the file, and requested permission to listen to the tape which contained the threats on President Kennedy's life.

Although I was talking to Major Breslow by telephone, I made verbatim shorthand notes of sections of our conversation.

Major Breslow informed me that as a matter of policy "We do not let any non-police personnel review our files or listen to any of our tapes." He said that under recent security and privacy laws such files were exempt from subpoena - and considered simply as intelligence. I continued to ask whether it was nonetheless possible to hear the tape in question:

Breslow: I will not let anyone review my files. Now, if they're in the regular records bureau - which this information I'm sure is not - that's public information. If they're in my files they're not public information and I will not permit any non-police officers access to my files.

MacFarlane: Sure. Charlie Sapp told me last night that two people that were I think involved in this bombing of the Miami Herald were convicted. He said that there was a possibility that the file was no longer with the intelligence unit -

Breslow: No. I believe that file is with us.

MacFarlane: - It is with you?

Breslow: Yes.

MacFarlane: I see. Well, I can't take it much further than that. Thank you very much.

5 Shortly afterwards, I rang Mr Sapp once more, primarily to ask why this file should still be 'open' so many years after

the incidents contained in it occurred. Mr Sapp stated that he would have to rely on his memory which was "not that good." He recalled that the file involved four bombings, which included damage to two synagogues, a catholic church and the home of the editor of the Miami Herald. I referred specifically to Milteer and his alleged threat to President Kennedy:

Sapp: I remember the incident now. Actually we were seeking information. We had an informant ourselves who went and talked with this man, and we had him wired so that we could tape the conversation without being known. But our bad thing was that our informant himself wasn't too good. He couldn't entirely be relied on. And he led him into the answers that were given. At that time we didn't have any reason at all to suspect that particular organization of having anything at all to do with the...with the...with the killing of...anybody. I can remember (pause) ...this name Milteer, you know, it just doesn't ring that much of a bell with me. But I know we did use this informant to make several conversations with other members of that part of States Rights group, and that's what he was.

MacFarlane: It sounds as if, certainly from those bombings, and I believe the FBI developed some information that they had been involved also in Birmingham, Alabama, with the bombing of a church there. I think that was the one where the -

Sapp: - Well, I'll tell you one way outfit of the FBI - I never did trust them too much either - they would take any information you would give 'em, but they wouldn't give out too much...

MacFarlane: Yes, it's just strange that at the National Archives in Washington they have these documents about Milteer and this threat that he made -

Sapp: I don't see any reason that they would have.

MacFarlane: Yeah. Well apparently the Warren Commission did get hold of some documents.

Sapp: They might have. Now I was still in command of the intelligence unit when Kennedy was killed and when the Warren Commission went on, but I didn't, I didn't get...

MacFarlane: Well, so they must of got them some other way.

Sapp: Well, here's what was happening. Back at that time everytime we would get any information at all we would turn it over to the FBI. They alleged they were working very strongly with us. They were working to the extent that any time we gathered information we would pass it on to them. But it never was reciprocal.

MacFarlane: Yes, I see. Well, if you didn't know about these documents then the FBI -

Sapp: - It had to be, because they didn't receive them from our office.

MacFarlane: Oh, they were FBI ones. Apparently, what happened was that I think that on the 27th of November which was four days after, or five days after, the assassination, that same informant that you were talking about met Milteer at the Jacksonville Florida Railway Station, at which time he said he was delighted that Kennedy had been killed, and so on.

Sapp: Well, actually a lot of people around there were. I could name 15 or 20 that were happy, but it's not to say they would activate anything of that nature.

MacFarlane: No, but Milteer added that - he said to the informant "you thought I was joking when I said he'd be hit from an office building with a rifle", so it does sound intriguing that either he was a lucky guesser or a bit of a prophet or something. (pause)

I tend to agree with you, I don't think they were necessarily involved.

Sapp: No. This particular group, no they were more concerned with integration and segregation and things of that nature as part of ~~that~~ the States Rights group.

MacFarlane: Wasn't Kennedy against that?

Sapp: Oh, yes. He was considered by them to be liberal, but not to that extent I don't think. They were unhappy with him, but many more people out there were much more unhappy with him, particularly our local politicians, they were the ones that had been threatened.

MacFarlane: I see. One final question Mr Sapp. When I spoke to Major Breslow this morning he said that the files on that particular case were still in his office which meant that they were still active and I just wondered why that would be. He said that if the case had been completely dealt with, well it would be in the public files.

Sapp: As far as I was concerned, when I left the office the case was closed. We had finished our investigation, and arrested and convicted the people that were guilty of the bombings. The case was closed as far as I was concerned. And, of course, if they have reopened it since then I know nothing of it. I would have no occasion to.

6 Before terminating the conversation, I asked Mr Sapp more questions about the bombings committed by the NSRP members. After answering these questions, Mr Sapp stated that only Lt Gracie could provide more information on the taped material I sought, and that he (Gracie) still had access to the files we had been discussing.

SWORN at Melbourne in the State of Victoria this 1st day of MARCH 1976

Ian A. MacFarlane

Before me: [signature]

"A Commissioner for taking declarations and affidavits under the *Evidence Act* 1958"